IN THE IRON BRIGADE

THE HEROIC DEEDS OF THE TWENTY-FOURTH MICHIGAN.

It Was Recruited in Ten Days, and After Being Doubled by Veteran Commands Made a Record Second to No Other in the Army.

(Copyright, 1891, by American Press Association. Book rights reserved.)

AMI is inexplicable.

Yet, the seven cases in one box in her parlor tell her of a Michigan who, on the middle when him and the one pasted around. Hewitt cases mahogany for enlargement awards to the lucky dogs who chance to be on the inside. The lucky ones, by the records are for the men who held the "Bloody Angle" at Gettysburg, July 3, 1863.

They took Pickett's charge.
They held Cemetery Hill.
They fought with Hancock.
They held back retaliation's tide at "High Water Mark."

Very good. Hurrah for them!

But how came they to be on Cemetery Ridge that lucky day and hour?

Lee made a mistake of it, opinion as a vantage ground to loiter Meade.

A. P. Hill's corps dashed for it.

The Confederates of Pickett, Pettigrew and Pender struggled and died to wrest it as Zeno's.

Why didn't they take it?

Ask Reynolds. He is dead, but his deeds tell.

Ask Doubleday.

Ask Wadsworth, also dead, but living in his record.

Ask any veteran Robinson.

Ask the Iron Brigade.

You ask the Twenty-fourth Michigan men, who should know a little about it.

That regiment lost more men killed at Gettysburg than any other of the 400 Union regiments engaged there.

It lost more killed and mortally wounded than any other Union regiment; more killed and wounded altogether, and more killed, wounded and captured than any other. The regiment didn't figure very heavy, by the way. The Confederate general, Ewell, tried to bag all of them that walked, at one stage of the fight, and encountering so his experience to the old Continental thing, Henry A. Morrow, after the latter had been wounded and made prisoner, he said that the Twenty-fourth Michigan was foolish to not surrendering when it was badly cut up.

"Gen. Ewell, the Twenty-fourth Michigan, came here to fight, not to surrender," was the reply.

The sound man who surrendered numbered 87, the sound men that stuck to the flag and carried it out for another day, 92. The killed and mortally wounded were 59 and the wounded in addition, 108. Gen. Ewell thought each fighting was foolhardy. That was because he was based in. The opposing generals had different views. Wadsworth, who commanded the division to which the Twenty-fourth belonged, sold to his brother, "Col. Morrow, the boy, said I find with you is that you fought too long. But God only knows what would have become of the Army of the Potomac if you had not held your ground as long as you did."

It will be idle, of course, to look any further than Gettysburg to get a good account of the Twenty-fourth Michigan in the war, but back of every grand deed lies a cause, and back of Oak Ridge, Gettysburg, lie some important factors in the making of history of that day.

The regiment was raised with a hurrah in ten days, in Detroit and Wayne county, and as Detroit "has had to be its forwarding gives a clew to its makeup. When Lincoln called for 300,000 men in the summer of 1862 there was riot and talk of resistance in Detroit. Its reason loyalty it was proposed to raise a regiment on the spot, and after some delay Governor Blair, yielding to it, wired to his wife's solicitation, gave authority for a new regiment when there were several others in the state still short of men.

The ranks were filled speedily by the best blood in the county, 343 of the men being Michigan born, 97 Americans born in other states and 120 foreign born. Its colonel was a Virginian by birth and had fought in Mexico. He was a judge in the recorder's court. The lieutenant colonel was sheriff, a man standing 6 feet 4 inches in his boots.

The regiment went direct to the Army of the Potomac, reached there after Antietam and had its baptism of blood at First Fredericksburg. Previous to that fight the regiments brigaded with it shunned its camps. They were the old, war worn, battle tattered, victory winning Iron Brigade of the First Army corps. The Twenty-fourth came were fresh faced, clean and polished, and their tormentors were city blue and inmates of Virginia mud. The Iron

"REDDER FOR THE TWENTY-FOURTH."

Brigade wanted reinforcements, but when the Michigan men marched out on the parade for a greeting the brigadier general, John Gibbon, was a sullen almost. There wasn't a cheer, a smile or a word of welcome for the newcomers. "You're too fresh," said the Iron Brigade.

"And you're stuck up," said the Michigan boys. "We shall stay so."

And they did. At Fredericksburg the Iron Brigade took position under a heavy artillery fire and stayed its time out, the Twenty-fourth with the rest. After the battle Gen. A. P. Hill, Stonewall's best man, called to a Union general, what regiment it was that had charged upon him in his emplacement from his batteries so gallantly that day. And after that the Twenty-fourth was no longer the butt of the brigade. Their mettle was good. The Iron Brigade shook hands with them and said they would do.

At the next meeting of the Rappahannock to attack Fredericksburg, April 30, 1863, the Twenty-fourth and one of the old crack regiments of the brigade were selected to dislodge the enemy from its rifle pits on the south bank of the river by pulling across in pontoon boats and storming the works hand to hand. The deed was done with a rush and with such inspiring gallantry that impulsive old Wadsworth swung his horse across and riding him up the bank all dripping, swung his cap and cried out, "God bless the gallant Twenty-fourth Michigan."

This was the Chancellorsville campaign, the second after the Twenty-fourth joined the army. The boys were rehearsing admirably for Gettysburg.

The Iron Brigade, commanded Reynolds' left for infantry at Gettysburg and went in at double quick, firing bayonets and loading their muskets on the run. Over Seminary Ridge they dashed, into the woods, just Reynolds to stand on a knoll pointing out the way. His words of command died on his lips. A Confederate bullet—Archer's Tennessee—was coming at full speed across Willoughby run to relay the brave man. The Iron Brigade swung into horseshoe shape and kept on, the Twenty-fourth crossing the run. In the end Archer's brigade was cut to bits and half captured, and the Iron Brigade rallied and formed and charged from charging north on a new enemy. Sergt. Abel G. Peck, who took his sergeant's prescription, "Stand up and shoot at Jackson," pleading to being in terms or fall with it, was the first man killed in the woods, and, not to be outdone, the man who fell with Reynolds the center may count up the rank about half of that day. Big old Fort Col. Lucius Fairchild, and his adjutant was wounded so badly that he died.

The old Iron Brigade of the brigade either it changed front was attacked right and left and rear. Morrow lost no men to hold their fire. They did so, but the enemy fell to and down want another some bullets. Before, who rushed for flag from Pettigrew's brigade, Capt. Speed, killed, and other officers and many other men wounded. The Confederate Twenty-sixth North Carolina, the only regiment in the brigade, lost more than the Twenty-fourth Michigan in that fight, and lacks the men and it seized to form a new one. Then pressed, the well known leaders of the Confederacy were crying out to encourage as they was the Union boys taught: "Have no more black hats—no fifteen caps! This is no militia."

The Twenty-fourth Michigan had gone from its arms, belts and uniforms, and was going as grimy through as its ranged as the rest of the Iron Brigade and the Army of the Potomac.

A second line of battle was formed and the Twenty-fourth stood on it until a window of fellow's buried its position. Overwhelmed it retired to a third line of battle. Here Private August Earnest, who picked up the colors when Jeffers fell, was killed. Col. Morrow handed the flag to

"THE COLONEL MUST CARRY THE COLORS."

Color Corp. Andrew Wagner, the last of the color guard, the others having been shot down. Wagner plodded the staff over his shoulder, and, in the face of a terrible rally the men, said he, too, was shot. Col. Morrow then took the staff into his own hands, for there was none left of the color guard to bear it. Miss Morrow, the lady friend with pleasant voice or manner, was essential elements to successful rallying.

"Therefore, our teachers, instructors who example you set them immoral children. You would be surprised to know how great an influence you have over them, not if you could see them in their homes and in their play you would be convinced, and I assure you, you cannot be too careful in your conversation and your deportment in the vanting of pleasant words and in the manners from all people in your presence.—Emilie Hoffman in Deseretnews.

How Monkeys Sleep.

"Do you know," said the monkey man at the zoo, "that few people ever saw a monkey asleep? I suppose that there are people who imagine that they never do sleep, as they are usually alert in the presence of visitors." It was in the afternoon, and the crowds are had exerted its influence upon a sleepy mandrelled monkey, and the delegate had a good view of the sleeping beast. He lay up on his shelf upon his back, with his arms thrown outwardly about, but the pretty feature was the position of his legs. One of them curled about the body, and just under the knee it made a double curl, and upon this soft roll rested the monkey's head—a pillow fit for a king. "When alone they always use their tales for pillows," said the keeper, "but if there are many sleep at the same time they huddle close together, resting their heads upon one another."—Cincinnati Times-Star.

The Atlas Mountain Dwarfs.

As much confusion seems to rage around Mr. Hallidayton's dwarfs, I helped to be remarked in the Atlas mountains, as was waged thirty years ago about M. de Cinthia's gorilla. Mr. Hodin, a traveler in Morocco, entirely regardless the theory before the congress of orientalists. He knew there were families of dwarfs, but denied that there was a nation. Mr. Halliday, with equal emphasis, repeated his assertions, but he admitted that the dwarfs were hard to find. A man might travel in the country for 100 years—if he lived long enough—and never see them, so jealously were they guarded by the Moors. Even the emperor of Morocco could not search for them without risking his life.

Why was all this secrecy not explained; and the semblance of the legend underlook to prove, by similar evidence, the existence of a race of dwarfs in Cinthia town. Dr. Leitner poured oil on the waters by observing that, at any rate, there were a good many of the small races in Africa. For the present the world can wait in patience until more is known of these mysterious little creatures beyond the atlas range.—London Times.

Prices for Racing Horses.

The prices paid lately for racing horses is enough to make the plain breeder go back on his dealer all carriage rings and go in for fancy colonels. Jim Blake, the famous thoroughbred stallion, brought at auction $100,000 in New York. Nancy Hanks, the little Kentucky trotting mare that made her mile in 2:09, was bought at the close of the racing season for $20,000 by J. Malcolm Forbes of Boston. But don't hurry about going into race horse breeding. The horse that commands the great price is about as old in 200, and what will the owner do with all the running and trotting colts that prove failures? They are no good for anything else.

A Warning
To Horse-Owners.

The Putnam Nail Co. Boston, Mass.

The Putnam Nail
CANNOT SPLIT, SLIVER OR THROW.
Patented November 25th, 1890.
The Only Nail in the World made by machinery to provide the same manner as the old Dublin hand-made nail.
The United States Government adopting the process of their manufacture for the army.
Insist on your Blacksmith using the PUTNAM, if he wishes to do you justice.
AS YOU VALUE YOUR HORSE insist on your Blacksmith using the PUTNAM, if he wishes to do you justice.
For sale by all dealers in Horseshoe Nails. Samples free to all. Mention this Paper.
Putnam Nail Co., Neponset, Boston, Mass.

HISTORY OF THE BANNOCK STAKE

The History of the Bannock Stake, compiled by Andrew Jenson and lately published in the DESERET WEEKLY, has now been issued in pamphlet form, and can now be had at the DESERET NEWS office at 25 cents per copy. dae

LEGAL NOTICE.

In the Probate Court of the County of Salt Lake, Territory of Utah.

In the matter of the Estate of Harry Morris, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the undersigned, administrator of the estate of said deceased, has filed his accounts of said estate and petition for distribution of said estate, and that the court has appointed Monday, the 14th day of December, 1891, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the court room of said court, in the County Court House, in Salt Lake City, Utah Territory, for hearing the said accounts and petition, at which time and place any person interested may appear and show cause, if any there be, why said accounts should not be settled and the said petition be granted.

Dated November 16th, 1891.

C. E. ALLEN,
Clerk of the Probate Court.
By C. E. STANTON, Deputy Clerk. 1d

LEGAL NOTICE.

In the Probate Court of the County of Salt Lake, Territory of Utah.

In the Matter of the Estate of Lehi Tuttle, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the undersigned, executrix of the estate of Lehi S. Tuttle, deceased, has presented her accounts and petition for distribution of said estate, and that the court has appointed Monday, the 14th day of December, 1891, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Court room of said court, in the County Court House, in Salt Lake City, Utah Territory, for hearing the said accounts and petition, at which time and place any person interested may appear and show cause, if any there be, why said accounts should not be settled and the said petition be granted.

Dated November 16th, 1891.

C. E. ALLEN,
Clerk of the Probate Court.
By C. E. STANTON, Deputy Clerk. 1d

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of Peter O. Thomasson, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE undersigned, Peter Thomasson, administrator of the estate of Peter O. Thomasson, deceased, has filed his accounts and petition for distribution of said estate, and that the court has appointed Monday, the 14th day of December, 1891, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Court room of said court, in the County Court House, in Salt Lake City, Utah Territory, for hearing the said accounts and petition, at which time and place any person interested may appear and show cause, if any there be, why said accounts should not be settled and the said petition be granted.

Dated November 16th, 1891.

PETER THOMASSON,
Administrator of the estate of Peter O. Thomasson, deceased.
Geo. C. Parsons and John H. Cannon, Attorneys for Administrator. 4dw

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of Simpson D. Richards, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE UNDERSIGNED, executors of the estate of Simpson D. Richards, deceased, to the creditors of said deceased to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them, with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said executors, at the office of Messrs. Dickson & Dickson, in the County of Salt Lake, Utah Territory.

Dated November 16th, 1891.

ELIZA D. RICHARDS, HUTCHINS,
DAVID S. RICHARDS,
GEORGE D. RICHARDS,
Executors and Trustees of the Estate of Simpson D. Richards, deceased. 4dw

SUMMONS.

In the District Court in and for the Third Judicial District of the Territory of Utah, County of Salt Lake.

MINNIE MCKAY, Plaintiff,
vs.
Michael McKay, Defendant.

The People of the Territory of Utah send Greeting:

To Michael McKay, Defendant:

YOU ARE HEREBY REQUIRED TO APPEAR in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff, in the District Court of the Third Judicial District of the Territory of Utah, and in the County of Salt Lake, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days after the service of this summons, if served within this county, or if served out of this county, but in the same district, then within twenty days, or else the plaintiff will take judgment, according to the prayer of her complaint, which is filed in the office of the clerk of said court.

The nature of the action is for a decree of divorce dissolving the bonds of matrimony between plaintiff and defendant and a decree of absolute divorce to plaintiff accordingly, on the grounds of adultery and cruelty, and for the custody and support of the minor children of said parties, and such other and further relief as the court may deem just and proper, including the costs of this suit.

Witness, the Hon. Jerome A. Stiles, Judge, and the seal of the District Court of the Third Judicial District, in and for the Territory of Utah, this the 21st day of October, A. D. 1891.

SEAL. HENRY G. MORRIS, Clerk.
By GEO. D. BURNS, Deputy Clerk.
Geo. C. Parsons, Attorney for Plaintiff. 4dw

NOTICE OF SALE OF REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT IN pursuance of the order of the Probate Court of Salt Lake County, Utah Territory, made on the 12th day of November, 1891, in the matter of the estate of Jesse Gove, deceased, the undersigned, administrator of said estate, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, in the City of Salt Lake, County of Salt Lake, Territory of Utah, on the 14th day of December, 1891, at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, at the office of the undersigned, in said Salt Lake City, the following described real estate and personal property belonging to said estate, to wit:

Commencing at a point 10 rods and seventy links westerly from the northeast corner of lot 1, block 10, plat A, Salt Lake City survey, and running thence west 10 rods; thence south 16 rods; thence east 10 rods; thence north 16 rods to the place of beginning, containing 1 acre of land, more or less, together with all the improvements thereon, consisting of a dwelling house, barn, fruit trees, and other improvements, and the following personal property, to wit: Horses, cows, farming implements, and other personal property belonging to said estate.

Terms of sale: Cash in hand on the day of sale.

Dated this 16th day of November, A. D. 1891.

JOHN H. MINNARD,
Administrator of the Estate of Jesse Gove, deceased. 4dw

ASSESSMENT NOTICE.

Lower Bear Mining Company, Location of Principal Place of Business, Salt Lake City, Utah.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT AT a meeting of the Board of Trustees held on the 14th day of November, 1891, an assessment of ten cents per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation, payable at the office of the Secretary, Salt Lake City, Utah, and upon which date the stock will be delinquent and will be sold at public auction, on the 14th day of December, 1891, to satisfy the assessment, with interest, costs and expenses of sale, unless payment is made before. Payment will be made to the undersigned, Secretary, Salt Lake City, Utah.

W. C. PUTNAM, Secretary.
Office: Room 5, Salt Lake Theatre Block, Salt Lake City, Utah. 4dw

SEALED BIDS.

BY ORDER OF THE COUNTY COURT of Salt Lake County, Territory of Utah, sealed bids will be received by the undersigned up to and including Saturday, the 28th day of November, 1891, for the purchase of the following described property, to wit: Lots 1 and 2, block 10, plat A, Salt Lake City survey.

Mortgage records, 400 pages, with complete index.

Field records, with complete index.

Minutes of the County Court, 1852 to 1891, inclusive, 10 volumes.

Minutes of the Probate Court, 1852 to 1891, inclusive, 10 volumes.

Minutes of the Commissioners' court, 1852 to 1891, inclusive, 10 volumes.

Minutes of the Selectmen's court, 1852 to 1891, inclusive, 10 volumes.

Bids to be sealed and addressed to the undersigned, and marked "Bids for the County Records," and will be opened at the office of the undersigned, in the County Court House, in Salt Lake City, Utah, on the day and hour above mentioned.

The right is reserved to reject any and all bids.

Bidders will be required to have a bond in the sum of $1,000 for the faithful performance of the contract, if awarded to them.

Bids will be opened in the presence of bidders.

Bidders are to be based on full Eastern crediting with bankers, or cash upon delivery and having receipt for opening bid. Terms to be Eastern or cash upon delivery.

Bidders are to state in their bids what price they will give for the above records, and the right is reserved to reject any and all bids.

Bidders are to state in their bids what they will give for the above records, and the right is reserved to reject any and all bids. Also, for the Bondsman's bond, the sum of $1,000 for the faithful performance of the contract, if awarded to them.

Bids will be opened in the presence of bidders.

Bidders are to be based on full Eastern credit with bankers, or cash upon delivery and having receipt for opening bid. Terms to be Eastern or cash upon delivery.

Bidders are to state in their bids what price